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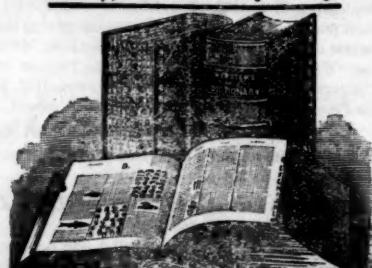
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE violent storm with which a drought usually comes to a close, came on Sunday and Monday. Our city enjoyed the additional visit of a cyclone, which first raged through Camden, then crossed the Delaware, shattering a couple of ferry-boats on the way, and passed through Richmond, and terminated in Bucks county, miles north of the city limits. Several lives were lost, much property destroyed, and a very large number of persons injured. How much the destruction of life was, it is nearly impossible to ascertain, as there is reason to believe that a number of persons were drowned as it was raging on the Delaware. At points far off the line of its movement, the unusual commotion of the air and the excessive rush of the rain announced that there was wild work going on somewhere. Cities situated between two rivers are exposed to more than their share of such commotions, and cyclones are no strangers to Philadelphia. The last generation witnessed one which took the wooden roof off the old Market Street Bridge and turned it due north and south, and then unroofed every house on the line of North 24th Street. Fortunately the number of houses on that street was but small at that time, and our dangers from such aerial convulsions are greatly increased by the extension of our built-up area.

That both the cottage at Mt. McGregor in which Gen. Grant lay awaiting his burial, and the spot selected in Riverside Park for his last resting place, were struck by lightning, was certainly a singular coincidence. In a more superstitious country it would have been thought more than singular, and the wise in such matters would have been asked the meaning of the omen. In a country entirely free from superstition it might excite no remark whatever. That we are not so, is shown by the observation of such omens in connection with the lives of great men; and poor Mrs. Grant is not so different from the rest of us as is supposed, when she puts into the coffin a letter to her dead husband, and a lock of her hair. In this she illustrates a survival of paganism, which still is found in many parts of the world. The most orthodox Greek Christian puts a piece of money into the mouth of every corpse, to pay its fare over the Styx.

THE preparations for the funeral to-day took much more time than we should have expected, but they were on a scale and in a style which were above rather than below what the occasion called for. It is prudent for us to observe a measure in such things. We should not give the utmost except to the highest merit. It is within the possibility of things that the nation may have a man to whom it is still more indebted than to Gen. Grant, and from whose merits history will have to make no such deductions as in his case. Should that happen, what can we do for him at his burial that is not anticipated in this case for our dead soldier.

The "God knows which was right!" faction are making a great deal out of the friendly exchange of good wishes between Gen. Grant and Gen. Buckner, which took place just before the latter's death. We all honor Gen. Buckner for his manly show of interest in the great soldier who exacted of him the "unconditional surrender" of Fort Donelson, and it is well that he and Gen. Johnston have been selected by the President as among the pall-bearers at the funeral. But one swallow makes no summer, and it is one thing to do justice to the personal qualities by which Gen. Grant earned the respect even of his foes, and quite another to have come to a just estimate of a rebellion to overthrow the best and justest government in the world, in the interest of the chief stain on our civilization.

The most painful feature of the funeral is the absence of all the trophies which embody and express the successes for which Gen. Grant will be held in remembrance by posterity. In a Roman general's funeral, these with the statues of his ancestors, would have been a chief feature of the display. But not so much as a sword he had worn remained in possession of his family at his death. All had been swept away by the Grant & Ward fiasco, and his children had the melancholy consciousness that their folly had bereft the solemnity of all that should have been its chief ornament. It is true that the government holds these at the disposal of Mrs. Grant, but in the circumstance of their deposit, it was not possible for her to act on this permission to make use of what she had with just pride refused to retain.

THE public has one more means of seeing on what unsatisfactory grounds the Secretary of the Navy refused to take the Dolphine off Mr. Roach's hands. In compliance with urgent demands from the builder's friends, the Department has published the answer of the advisory board to the criticisms made by Mr. Whitney's board of examiners. It cannot but remember that these gentlemen are fully the equals of the examiners, and as it reads their reply and the response of the examiners, it sees that this is one of those cases in which doctors differ, and that Mr. Whitney had as good as no expert authority for his decision. One estimate of the vessel about cancels the other, and that of the advisory board is supported by a body of outside opinion, as we have shown, which the examiners have not to show for theirs. It was no expert opinion therefore that decided Mr. Whitney against the Dolphine. What was it?

THE Postmaster-General continues his refusal to distribute the postal subsidy among the steamship lines for which it was meant. That he has discretionary power to make this refusal we do not deny. It is quite true that Congress voted the money, but also true that it did not make the distribution mandatory. Perhaps this omission was a mistake, but it was a mistake which we do not regret. It has given the Administration a chance to show its qualities, and the Postmaster-General has not lost the opportunity. Here was the test of good will towards a great but languishing interest, whose revival even the Free Traders admit to be necessary to our commercial prosperity. He is notified that one very important steamship line will have to be discontinued unless our government will deal with it as generously as does that of the country to whose ports it runs after leaving ours. And because the five lines concerned unite in asking the Post Office what it means to do, and in warning it that they cannot afford to carry the mails on such terms as they have been getting, he begins to talk of "attempts to bulldoze the government," and refuses to listen to them.

Mr. Vilas adds to this mistake that of attempting to confuse the public mind as to the true facts of the case. He says he can get the mails carried by other lines with but a slight loss of time. That is, it will be but a slight loss of time to have the mails for Australia carried to Europe first, and the San Francisco line abandoned. The British Government did not think so when it spent \$250,000 a year to have its mails taken to Sydney by that line, rather than send them by its own steamers. The Sydney government did not think so when it gave that line a subsidy far in excess of that asked from the government whose flag it flies. He also says that he has offered payment far in excess of what is paid to English vessels carrying the mails across the Atlantic. That proves nothing, unless it be the obtuseness of an official who uses such an argument. If Mr. Vilas will look at the rates of payment he is giving for the inland transportation of the mails, he will dis-

cover that where there is steady and constant travel over any mail route, he pays much less a mile than where it is over a route but little frequented. It is a cheap business to carry mail bags over routes like that from New York to Southampton; England pays no subsidies now for such routes. But she pays handsomely to have the mails carried to such points as Japan or Australia, because she knows they will not be taken at any other offer.

Not content with trying to bully the steamship lines, Mr. Vilas has been trying to circumvent them. He has attempted to have the mails forwarded as freight and as baggage. The former proposal was an outrage upon the people of this country. They pay the government at the rate of \$800 a ton not to have the mails carried under all the risks which attend the transportation of freight.

How completely Secretary Lamar lives in the ideas which prevailed before the war, is shown by his letter to a Southern Democrat to comfort him in the matter of the new Civil Service regulations. He dwells on the fact that the Pendleton law secures to each state its proportional share of appointments by examination, and proceeds to hint that even better things than this may come out of the law. He thinks the absence of an active industrial and intellectual life in the South creates a presumption that it, and not the North, will furnish the men to run the government. The attractions of other pursuits must distract the northern people from politics, and leave that field open to the South. Up to about 1860, and perhaps a little later, there was a superstition, not without support in the North, that the Southern people possessed some natural superior aptitude for political affairs. It was supposed that to leave them the work of governing the nation, while the North attended to the business the Southern gentleman despised, would be a very proper distribution of functions. That delusion disappeared in the intervening years, when it devolved on the North to govern both sections, and when the South discovered that the much despised arts of making money were indispensable to its welfare. It is to be regretted for the sake of the South that Mr. Lamar should give any sanction to such obsolete and mischievous notions.

THE transaction between the New York banks and Secretary Manning, by which the former surrendered their lofty opposition to our silver currency, was not correctly reported in the statements first made. The new certificates by which the gold is passed over to the treasury from the banks, and which are to be counted as part of their reserve, represent not "lawful" money in general, but the fractional silver currency now on the Treasurer's hands. That is to say, these great corporations refuse to take silver dollars, because these are worth less than their face value; but they agree to take a silver coinage which is worth a good deal less than the silver dollars. They help to float a coinage inferior to that which they have rejected, and one whose presence in our currency may be just as mischievous to every interest. But it is one they never have formally proscribed, and in taking it they escape the personal mortification of being obliged to eat their own big words. This is New York finance!

THE President has removed Mr. Hartranft from the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia. As we said when Mr. Cleveland first made his profession of retaining all but offensive partisans in non-political offices, Mr. Hartranft furnished a test case by which the people of this community might see whether these professions were made to shave or only to sell. This opinion had the endorsement of our Independent Republican Association, who pointed out Mr. Hartranft as a man whom no one could call an offensive partisan. So Mr. Cleveland stands before the people of our city as a man who says one thing and means another. He sacrifices to party interests the public service, by removing from office men who are above objection and reproach, and who have acquired that experience which makes them worth to the public more than any successor can be.

SOME one in or about the State Department has put forth a singularly empty and futile plea for Mr. Bayard's consular appointments. It consists of two parts: that Mr. Bayard contemplates a general reform, of large and stately dimensions,—a structure something like the memory of his grandfather; and that the old consuls are much complained of, hardly any of them in certain localities being "gentlemen." In support of this last specification, "a naval officer who has recently been in the Central American States" is quoted as authority, which leads almost necessarily to the remark that naval folly and consular wisdom recently came into collision at Panama, to the signal discomfiture of the former, and that whatever degree of heart-burning may survive on shipboard in regard to the matter, a disclosure of the whole history would certainly not be to the disadvantage of the consuls. And perhaps this may affect this seaman's judgment as to the size, weight, and proportions of a gentleman.

THUS far, it is the simple truth that Mr. Bayard has hurt rather than improved the consular service. He has displaced a considerable number of highly capable men, and while he has made hardly any first-rate appointments, some of his selections have been without any merit whatever. A rule with him has seemed to be to look for men amongst the extremely partisan classes, and especially those who by their past experience were unlikely to have any special knowledge of the business which would come before a consul. Instead of indicating reform and improvement, his appointments have most decidedly signified the demoralization of the service.

THE President has caused a controversy by requiring the ranchmen who have leased lands in the Indian Territory to withdraw from that country with their herds. In the circumstances there was nothing else to do, yet the ranchmen are right in complaining of the hardship to which they are subjected. The blame falls on ex-Secretary Teller in the first place. He was asked by the ranchmen to exercise his power to sanction leases of lands for grazing in the Territory, and he refused to do so. He then gave a kind of informal notice that those who chose to take such leases at their own risk might do so. With this encouragement, and without the kind of oversight the Interior Department might have exercised over their proceedings, the ranchmen did take lands in this way from the chiefs. There was no guarantee that the money would go to the use of the tribes, and no attempt to see that the Indians got a fair price for what they sold, or a security from cowboy outrages. As a consequence troubles arose almost from the start, and at one time seemed likely to bring on war with the Cheyennes. Mr. Dawes foresaw this, and opposed the course the Secretary was taking at the time, but to no purpose. The more Mr. Teller's administration of the Indian part of his duties is looked into, the worse it appears for him.

A NICE case has arisen under our laws to exclude objectionable immigrants. A body of gipsies from Bosnia have been stopped, and the steamship company has been required to convey them to the port from which it brought them. We think the company is justified in complaining of this as hard treatment. They had no notice that gipsies were excluded. They are not a class that is very often a burden upon public relief, whatever their private relations to the hen-roosts. These particular gipsies had some \$400 in their possession, and the paraphernalia of a show besides. There was a very strong presumption that they were not incapable of supporting themselves, and in the eye of the law they are no more vagrants than is Mr. Barnum. It is true that gipsies are not a very desirable kind of immigrants; but the Mormons are worse, and yet we do not exclude them. As Mr. Leland has shown, they are already in this country in very considerable numbers, and although they are sometimes an annoyance to country neighborhoods, we have not found them unmanageable.

THE prospect that the unfinished South Pennsylvania railroad may have to be abandoned, is a distressing one to those who

wish to see our city placed in a position where she may enjoy a fair share of the trade of the Middle and Western States. This is the only route by which another road could be constructed profitably to run through Pennsylvania to the West. It was regarded as an accomplished fact when Mr. Vanderbilt joined hands with Philadelphian and Pittsburg capitalists for its construction. Its addition to the Vanderbilt system of roads would have doubled his facilities for sharing the coal trade of Pennsylvania with New York and the East. It would also have opened up to travel and larger improvement a very important part of our state, and would have given Philadelphia a third outlet to the West. But Mr. Vanderbilt thought it necessary to come to an understanding with the Pennsylvania Railroad about their relations generally, and the absorption of the Lake Shore road in particular. So the South Pennsylvania people were thrown over as a tub to the whale, and the road is to be discontinued, the subscribers receiving a stock guaranteed at four per cent. There is some question as to the likelihood of their resisting successfully this arrangement, and forcing Mr. Vanderbilt to keep his promise implied in the partnership with them. But this course at best can do no more than secure a long and ineffectual lawsuit by which nobody but the lawyers would profit. It is to be regretted that Philadelphia capital and that of the counties concerned cannot effect the construction of this road. It would be of great gain to the whole commonwealth to have it finished as it was projected.

THE Democratic State Convention of Virginia has nominated Mr. Fitz-Hugh Lee for the governorship of the state. Mr. Lee is no worse than any other politician of his party, and better than some of them. A few years ago he urged the payment in full of the whole debt of Virginia. He now accepts a nomination on a platform which pledges his party to repudiation, and denounces the national judiciary for so far invading states rights as to compel Virginia to be honest. The Convention was simply Confederate in its spirit from first to last. The speeches were redolent, not of patriotic attachment to a restored Union, nor of national fraternity with the country which spared the lives of the conquered and restored to them all their political and social rights, but of glory in the past achievements of Virginia without exception of her treason, and of the purpose to cherish the memories connected with the name of the man they put forward as the standard-bearer of the party. As to political programme, the Convention solemnly denounced any plan of Civil Service reform which would come between the Administration and the very hungry and thirsty party which wants the offices in Virginia. It admitted that it is right to demand some personal qualifications in persons selected for office but it denied the rightfulness of any arrangements that came in the way of the ancient maxim that to the victors belong the spoils.

WHATEVER view any one may take of the contest in Virginia, this year,—whether he desires to see General Lee's nephew or Henry A. Wise's son elected Governor,—it might as well be understood that the methods which are to be employed to beat Wise are substantially identical with the worst weapons contained in the partisan armory, and that in their employment the President is actively engaged. Thus he has made general removals of the U. S. officers throughout the State; the fact that they were in office under the appointment of the preceding administration being presumed a sufficient case against them. In their places partisans of the most pronounced kind have generally been put, and the record of changes of this sort in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth is especially scandalous. Besides this measure there is more to be expected of the same nature. There will not be both a free ballot and a fair count in a single county of the state where the Lee party are in control. They mean to win, and will take the measures to do it. We advise fair-minded people, and especially those who have been recently enamored of Democratic control in national affairs, to carefully watch the Virginia campaign.

It has been alleged by some Free Traders that the great development of manufactures in New England has caused a corresponding decline of the farming interest. The census figures prove the contrary, by showing a remarkable increase in the number of farms since 1860:

States.	No. farms. 1860.	No. farms. 1870.	No. farms. 1880.
Connecticut	25,180	25,508	30,598
Maine	55,698	59,804	64,309
Massachusetts	35,601	26,500	38,406
New Hampshire	30,501	29,642	32,181
Rhode Island	5,406	5,368	6,215
Vermont	31,556	38,827	35,522
Total	183,942	180,649	207,232

There has been a still greater increase in the value of these farms, which in 1860 were worth \$476,273,537, and in 1880 were worth \$583,671,418. And the quantity and value of every crop but one has increased at the same time. How does the farmer suffer by the protective policy!

THE English Tories are already quarreling over their victory. Lord Randolph Churchill is more than the old-fashioned Tories of the *Standard* can stomach, and certainly his airs of owning the party, and putting under its ban anyone who does not give support to all his measures, are more than Englishmen of any way of thinking are likely to endure. Thus after consenting to address a great meeting at Liverpool in the interest of the two Tory members for that city, he announces that he will not go, since those members did not support him in regard to the Irish question and the medical relief bill. A little thought might have shown him that the members for Liverpool, if they supported the new plan of conciliating Ireland, must expect to lose their seats. Liverpool is the most Orange constituency in the British Islands. The main strength of the Tory party there is in the passionate dislike of Irish Catholics which characterizes the majority of the voters. In such circumstances it is usual for a party leader to allow some margin of private judgment to his followers. Lord Randolph Churchill has not the making of such a leader in him, just because he has not an idea of tolerating any one's opinion but his own. And on this point he is taking the most dangerous course possible for his permanency in the leadership of his party.

If there is one thing in the programme of the new ministry that is causing "great searching of heart" to the old-fashioned Tories, it is its Irish policy. That policy will have hard work enough to pull through on its merits, without its being burdened with all Lord Randolph Churchill's ill tempers.

THE Tories say that Mr. Gladstone never should have gone into Egypt. But they also say that since he did go, the English must now stay there. Practically they are annexing Egypt to the British Empire, and this annexation will be an accomplished fact if Mr. Gladstone does not get a majority next November. They are reconstructing the force in possession of the country, so that posts of a temporary nature are made permanent positions. And when the Turks remind them that they are the real over-lords of Egypt and of its Khedive, the answer is that the English government declines to discuss such propositions. At the same time they are doing no more than did Mr. Gladstone's administration for the relief of Kassala, the garrison in Upper Egypt which still holds out against the forces of El Mahdi.

In addition to the confirmatory report of the commission which undertook to investigate the story told by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Archbishop of York, Dr. William Thomson, gives the paper his approval and support. It thus has the sanction of both the heads of the Church of England, the head of the English Roman Catholic Church; and also of Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Morley, who may be taken as standing at the head of the orthodox dissenters. To this may be added the general approval of the Queen for the

object in view, and that of Mr. Gladstone. Besides, a large number of members of Parliament have pledged themselves to let nothing take them out of London until the Criminal Law Amendment Act has been passed. This act will extend the highest protection of the law to children under sixteen years of age, which is two years lower than Mr. Gladstone and other friends of the bill think desirable. But as even this is an advance of three years, it is a change greatly for the better.

An investigation in Glasgow shows that the same outrages are prevalent there also. And there can be no doubt that these investigations will be extended to other cities of the kingdom. Ireland has a remarkable degree of freedom from vice of this kind, which constitutes an honorable distinction for her among the nations of Western Europe.

It is pointed out that the laws of some of our states are lax on the very points indicated by this London exposure. Thus in some respects young girls are less protected by the laws of New York than by the English law even as it now stands.

Limerick still refuses to pay the extra tax levied on her by Earl Spencer. This tax was a part of the punishment of the people of Limerick for requiring the presence of an additional police force to preserve order in town in the exciting times of the war between the Gladstone government and the Land League. But the mayor and common council declare that there was not the slightest reason for saddling the town with Earl Spencer's police, and that the reports of the local justices of the peace specifying that it was needed, was a piece of party spite. So they refuse to levy any tax to pay the cost, and there is no means of getting at them readily so as to compel them. They now ask the Tory ministry to remit the tax so far as they are concerned, and charge it to the general account of the kingdom. If it could be exacted out of the justices of the peace there would be more justice done. But to tax the whole kingdom, even for a few hundred pounds, to the exemption of Limerick, is not an ideal settlement of the difficulty.

The English system of public schools does not make any provision for the free education of any children but those of the poorest class. If a child whose parents are too poor to pay a penny a week attends a denominational school, the guardians of the poor pay the fee. If he attends a board school, *i.e.*, a school of no denominational character, and controlled by a board publicly elected, then the board remits the fee. At the same time every child is required to attend a school of some sort, and if he do not his parents are liable to a fine. Under these circumstances the parents who resent the compulsory feature of the law, have been giving the school-boards a good deal of embarrassment by refusing to pay any fee, although well able to do so. So much have the school-boards been embarrassed by this kind of resistance, that some of them have raised a cry for free schools after the American fashion. Miss Helen Taylor, who is to stand for Parliament in one of the London constituencies, and who will be remembered as Mr. Stuart Mill's niece and literary executor, supports this demand. We hope it will prevail, if for no other reason than that it would administer a blow to the wretched system of "paying by results." Under a free school system, a school-master would have to be taken on his merits and paid a living salary, instead of having to earn a salary by getting the children through a certain number of examinations. This "payment by results" is the anaconda which is crushing the life out of the English schools of all kinds, and is converting them into forcing-houses for the demoralization of the human intellect.

But the representatives of the denominational schools protest against the proposal. Under the present system they have an equal chance at getting a share of the government grant, and the fact that they levy no local tax for their support makes them popular with many. But if the board schools are to be allowed to impose a tax large enough to pay all expenses, and are to make education gratuitous, how will the denominational sustain this

unequal competition? It is this consideration that has led many sensible people to stand by the method of "payment by results," in spite of the harm it is doing. It makes it possible to support the two kinds of schools alongside each other. If it be abolished, then the most characteristic feature of Mr. Forster's famous compromise between denominational and public education is lost, and the compromise falls to pieces.

M. DE LESSEPS made his usual report of progress to the stockholders in the Panama Canal. The actual state of affairs at the Isthmus, however, is no longer a secret even in Paris, and his rose-colored assertions that everything is lovely met with considerable question and contradiction, even in his own meeting of stockholders. That the company have begun to despair of success with the means they can raise in Europe, and that they have found that America will not buy the stock of an enterprise over which Americans have no control, was evident even at this meeting. A proposal was made to apply to the French government for leave to hold a lottery with subscriptions aggregating \$120,000,000, for the benefit of the canal. No doubt it is supposed that by this means something may be got out of those disbelieving Americans. But if M. De Lesseps had read our national laws on the subject of lotteries, he would have found that we are so inconsistent as to forbid this form of gambling, while legalizing some others.

THE conviction of Riel for treason, and his sentence to death, has caused a great sensation among the French people of the Quebec province. The French furnished their quota of troops to put down the rebellion in the Northwest, but none the less they were denounced by the Orange party as in sympathy with its leaders, and the priests were charged with inciting the half-breeds to rebel. In this there was just so much truth that the French Canadians regard Riel and his associates as the victims of a policy which aims at the obliteration of the French element in the Northwest, and did not condemn him severely, even while they were working for the restoration of order. They now resent the proposal to take his life as a blow at the French race in Canada. If the Ottawa government are wise they will let him run. It must be very impolitic on their part to do anything that will deepen antipathies between the provinces of the Dominion so soon after its union under one government. The vigor and success of their military operations against the rebels will suffice for the prevention of such experiments as this of Riel's in the future. It will be a mistake to sully the victory by acts of a character which tend to create permanent bad blood.

PERU is struggling out of the chaos of the civil war which followed her defeat by Chili. Colombia is putting down the insurrection which a few months ago threatened the overthrow of her government. And now Venezuela has a rebellion against the present rulers of that republic. So the course of history runs in the Spanish republics. The amount of respect for personal rights that is necessary for the stability of a democratic form of government does not exist in any corner of Latin America. Chili is no exception, for the stable government of Chili is not democratic but aristocratic. Hence the repugnance to the United States and its lead in the affairs of the continent, for which Chili is noted. And the Chilians are wiser than their neighbors. Better distrust our North American republic than take us prematurely for a model of governmental methods.

The relations of Church and State are an additional source of trouble and disorder throughout South America. The republic of Ecuador is the only one that is heartily in sympathy with the Roman see and its hierarchy at home. And even Ecuador finds that its Concordat with the papacy binds it to conditions that are not only oppressive but ruinous to the country. In Chili there is a struggle between the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities in regard to the toleration of Protestants. The English residents of the country form a very considerable element of the seaport

population, and are in hearty accord with the ruling class and exercise much influence over it. It was they who no doubt suggested the cold answers with which our commercial commission was received by the President of the republic. They want some assurance of religious liberty beyond a hand-to-mouth toleration, and the republic wants to give them every assurance that will induce them to come to Chili in larger numbers. The hierarchy resists any change in the law which makes Roman Catholicism the creed of the republic, and which proscribes other forms of worship. The struggle may end in the disestablishment of the Church, for the republican aristocracy of Chili are given to high-handed measures when any one crosses their wishes.

ENGLAND seems likely to have the chance we have just missed of giving the Republic of Hayti a well-deserved thrashing. When our demand for the release of a citizen was accompanied by the appearance of a gun-boat, it met with prompt attention. It now appears that several Englishmen are in the same predicament as our one citizen, and thus far the government has not been able to do anything for their release. Perhaps she might ask our good offices. As she has so often saved our citizens from instant death at the hands of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, it would be no more than a return of good services. If not, it may be the worse for the African Republic, which has been no honor to the civilization of this western world.

TARIFF EDUCATION OF PUBLIC OPINION.

WHAT is the National Tariff League going to do? Is it to be merely one more of the organizations to lobby the House of Representatives against bad and in favor of good measures of tariff legislation? If it is to be nothing more than that, then its organization has added nothing to our resources of offence or defence. There was no deficiency of organization for that purpose. The solid and almost unbroken front presented by the manufacturers of the country during the recent sessions of Congress when this question was under discussion, was admitted by the Free Traders themselves to constitute an important and influential element of the legislative situation. Beyond what was then done, little more can be done on that line. All that is possible is to concentrate in a single organization what was then represented by several; and it is open to doubt whether such concentration really increases the force of the impression made upon Congress and the public.

The field in which work needs most to be done is that in which the Free Traders are doing their most effective work. They are making opinion. They are getting the adherence of an increasingly large number of the younger voters. They have the means to do this and they are using the means with all their energy. And in no recess between elections and sessions of Congress have they been more active than in that since the last Fourth of March. They are encouraged by the presence of several of their own number in the present Cabinet, and by the ambiguous attitude of the President and the rest. They believe that the coming session will see great changes in the Tariff in the direction they wish, and they mean to leave no stone unturned to effect these. So they are trying to create a public opinion which will influence the weaker men in our ranks, and which may lead to changes as disastrous as the reduction of the duties on wools and woolens.

They have the greater part of the colleges on their side. In all New England, American doctrines on this subject are taught at Middlebury alone. In the Middle States there is a larger number, but the preponderance is in favor of Free Trade, as it also is in the West. In this State there are colleges endowed and managed by our manufacturers, in which Free Trade political economy is the recognized creed. Swarthmore and Gettysburg are instances of this. No Protectionist seems ever to think of this in making a selection of the institution to which he will send his sons. That

his boy will be taught that his father's business is next door to theft, from a chair endowed in part at least from the wealth of protected manufacturers, is no matter. If the place have a certain kind of prestige, or if it coincide with his denominational propclivities, that is enough. The only case we have known of a student going to a University because it was one where Protectionist doctrines were taught, was that of a Japanese.

It is said that it does not much matter what kind of political economy the young men are taught, as experience soon puts Free Trade theories to rout. "My son," said a Massachusetts congressman, "your professor is a Free Trader, and you think you are one. But a very small experience of the actual condition of your country will rub all that off." But at the last election the young man thus addressed, was carried by his Free Trade opinions into the bolt from Mr. Blaine, and his opposition to his father in politics was used as a card by the bolters. And so it will be with the great body of young men who are graduating from the American colleges where such doctrines are taught.

It may be asked, "What can a League do? They cannot begin a crusade on the colleges, and force them to throw their Free Trade professors out of their chairs." Nobody proposes that it should. But it can bring to bear motives which will compel the richer among them to do as Harvard has done, and give the other side of the case a hearing. And it can supply the poorer with lecturers who will present the case for our national policy to every graduating class. There are plenty of men in the number of our American Protectionists who might be employed in this way. They are not idle men, and the remuneration they would be likely to receive for the work would not more than pay them for the loss of time and the trouble involved. There are such men as Mr. Denslow, Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hall, and others, who will suggest themselves to everybody, who might for the sake of the cause give a helping-hand in this good work. It would be quite possible to create in this country a body of Protectionist lectures, who would be of immense service in every election.

The Free Traders are creating a Free Trade literature of a kind that will tell against Protection. The great body of our American publishers are on that side, and they find it pays to be so. Free Traders buy and read books on the subject, and they thus create a market demand for such books which makes them remunerative. This is not true of Protectionists to anything like the same extent. A Protectionist publisher hesitates to take a book in defence of the principles he believes in, because he knows it will not pay. He knows those who are of his way of thinking are quite content with the kind of discussion they find in the daily newspaper, and that they will not even read a weekly paper, or subscribe to it, in defence of their principles. We know of two competent statements of the Protectionist case by American authors, which cannot see the light for want of a publisher,—one of them covering the whole field and the other a very important part of it. We do not know how Mr. Ellis Roberts' excellent Cornell lectures have sold, but we would like to know how many protected manufacturers ever invested a dollar in them? Look on the other hand at the catalogue of Free Trade books issued by one single New York firm, and then remember that there are a dozen firms with books on the same side, and books that sell.

If the battle of Protection in this country is not to be a hand-to-mouth struggle, begun on the eve of each national election and ended when the election returns are in, there must be a different state of affairs as regards the literature of our side. Newspaper articles and eight-page tracts for gratuitous distribution will go but a short way to meet the weapons with which we are encountered. A very considerable number of the literary men of this country are on our side, as the petition against the free importation of books three years ago amply showed. But while it pays to be a literary Free Trader, a Protectionist of literary culture finds he gets no recognition whatever from Protectionists.

How the League can better this, we do not this moment see, yet it is neither a complex nor a difficult problem. Some of the

best books on our side owe their appearance in print to the security given to their publishers by some of the lesser organizations for the propagation of sound views. The same policy might be used by the League to the great advantage of the cause, but of course it would require both, discretion and firmness, to prevent its being saddled with "books that are not books," but rather "literature suited to desolate islands."

AMERICAN SYMPATHIES IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE relation of Americans to the present and probable situation in English politics is of a decidedly irregular and even confusing sort.

Naturally, Americans who are Americans would sympathise with Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party. And to a large extent they do. No other English statesman is liked by so many of our people as is the veteran who recently resigned power. Yet this fact has important qualifications. Mr. Gladstone's party is that which, in the politics of that country, stands hard and fast for a commercial war on the United States. It is the Birmingham gentlemen who insist upon filling our markets with their products, and who, in season and out of season, have spent their money to influence our elections, and have employed their talents to induce us to sacrifice Protection. Good John Bright we all heartily love, so far as he will permit us; but he has seldom opened his mouth to speak in recent times but to complain of us for maintaining our industrial independence. More than Mr. Gladstone, the rising new men of the Radical school, especially Mr. Chamberlain, are Free Traders, devoted by interest as well as conviction (we assume their conviction,) to the Cobden free trade doctrines, and haughtily intolerant of a different view. They it is who are bent on remaking for us our commercial system, and restoring us to the condition of the Buchanan and Pierce age. Such an effort, coming from without, hostile to our true interests, calculated to betray our nationality, we resist as we would any other attack of an enemy, and therefore we can have little practical affiliation with the Birmingham leaders. So far as they mean in their home affairs to reconstruct the political fabric of England, and to eliminate the foolish old features of monarchy, an American must naturally wish them well, but when they turn from local to foreign questions, they assume a hostile attitude which instantly changes our own position.

On the other hand, with English Toryism an American has no sympathy. Why should he? English Toryism represents precisely that antique weapon which the Earl of Bute and Lord North and Lord George Germaine stabbed us with a little more than a century ago, and which their successors used upon us till they dared do it no more. There have always been high-minded, clear-headed, magnanimous Englishmen; even in 1776 there were men like Camden, who dared to say in Parliament the unqualified truth concerning our rights; but the ruling English temper that made English history under the Tory *regime* was that which searched our ships, impressed our sailors, insulted our flag, and burned our Capitol, and which, when civil war began amongst us, rejoiced to the last fibre of its hard old heart. This is the Toryism of which Lord Salisbury is the leader. It has no claim to the regard of an American, though it may enlist, of course, the admiration of that element in our coast cities who have sacrificed their native brains to their foreign tastes. The Anglomaniac may love a Tory just with the same fitness that a snob loves a lord.

Yet it is to be remarked that some circumstances qualify even this general statement as to the relation of Americans and English Tories. While Mr. Parnell chooses to throw the weight of his following into the Tory scale, in order to equalize the strength of the two great parties in the House of Commons, and so lead them both by the nose, there will be a large body of Irish-Americans consenting to the skilful measure; and likewise, the disposition in Lord Salisbury's company of men like Lord Randolph Churchill to play with the pie of Democracy, is one which anti-monarchs

everywhere must see with pleasure, for it is just in that day when the progressist and the reactionary each coquette with the mass, that popular rights makes its greatest gains. And even farther it must be said that there is an awakening sense among the Conservatives of the hollow hideousness of the English commercial idol, so long worshipped at the command of the priests of Free Trade. While the Liberal party still bow abjectly to the image fabricated out of their own Brummagem brass, there have been mutterings and even protests from the Tories. And these are entitled to our respect.

Aside from these considerations, however, the Tory game is one which freemen must desire to see continually beaten. So far as it is representative of caste, privilege and the general business of political and social grab, it signifies what Americans hate, and what it is the glory of American Republic to help extirpate from the earth. And nothing in the abilities of the Cecils, or the impudence of the Churchills can commend it to us. We may be amused at the methods pursued by the Lord Randolphs, but we have no real sympathy with them, nor any ultimate wish but to see them spanked and set aside by men of loftier character and nobler purposes.

SOME PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

THE COLLECTION OF MAYER SULZBERGER, ESQ.

THE doors of 1303 Girard avenue opening for your admission, you pass through spacious halls and up wide stairways, the walls of which are covered with fine prints and handsome paintings, until you reach the third floor, when you find yourself in the study of Mayer Sulzberger, Esq. Here, in three large and handsome cases, of mahogany, is the owner's special library on the geography, topography, and history of Palestine, Syria, and the adjacent countries, and his large collection of works on the Hebrew languages and cognate tongues. The walls are adorned with pictures, but it is the books that claim our attention.

The first work to be remarked on the scenery of the Holy Land, is a proof copy of Carl Werner's large set of fine plates, the text by C. R. Gleig, and the chromo lithographs, by Hanhart, of London, published in ten parts, large atlas folio, containing six or seven plates in each part. This work is quite scarce, Mr. Quaritch, of London, not having a copy in his catalogue. Mr. Sulzberger thinks it probable that it is the only copy in this country. This beautiful work is by far the grandest and most interesting of its high class. There is no set of pictorial illustrations which can be said to rival those of Werner in the power, brilliancy and color with which they set forth the scenes of the Holy Land. Here we also find a copy of Carl Werner's "Nile Studies," also in ten parts, chromo reproduction, published in folio. The pictures of this edition are in two forms, outline and colored; the colored impression ready for mounting. The picture of the setting sun over the Pyramids and Sphynx is a masterpiece of color and landscape. The greens of Egypt and the blues of Syria and Palestine have afforded the artist full scope for his vivid imagination. David Roberts' "Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt and Nubia," the text by the Rev. G. Croly and W. Brockedon, 6 volumes, 250 views, atlas folio, is here represented by a very fine copy which is worth according to English quotations made in 1880, about £100. In this work the great artist has reproduced in his masterly style all the famous sites and stupendous architectural remains of the land of the Bible of ancient Egypt, Nubia, etc., as they now appear. A complete set of the publications of the "Palestine Exploration Fund," including the very large portfolio of maps and plans illustrating the 7 volumes of "Surveys of West Palestine" and the large map by Lieutenants Conder and Kitchener; this map is published in twenty-six sheets, on the scale of one inch to a mile, enabling those consulting it to find every spring, clump of trees or shrubs, or any landmark of the least topographical importance. Mr. Sulzberger has caused it to be mounted, each sheet separately, and put into two cases, as even if one could find room to hang this map, it would be too bulky to be of convenient use. This set, also, has the photographs issued by the Fund. A collection of remarkably fine and accurate photographs by Bonfils, of Beyroot, completes the list of illustrations of scenery.

The Sebastian Munster edition of the Bible, in Hebrew and Latin, published in Basle in 1546, and printed by Michael Eisengreen and Henry Peter, in an excellent state of preservation, is specially remarkable for its bindings. It is bound in handsome stamped pig skin, with brass clasp. The first cover bears the initials of the binder, with the date 1567, (twenty-one years after its publication), and represents in the centre a scene from the Old Testament, sur-

rounded by smaller pictures from the life of Christ. It may be interesting to note that Moses is crowned with the "horns" so often remarked in Michael Angelo's statue. A full set of the "Talmud Babli," or Babylonian Talmud, in 12 volumes, from a Vienna press, is a correct and complete edition, and a remarkable example of elegant typography. The Jerusalem Talmud is in 1 volume, folio, published in Krotaschin, Prussian Poland. Of this rarely issued work the two best editions, (of which the above is one), have both been printed by Russian Jews. Among the many translations of the Talmud or parts of it are the German, by Dr. Samter, the French by Moise Schwab; the first volume of the latter bound in half red crushed morocco for the Centennial Exhibition, and the latter volumes bound by Oldach and Mergenthaler, of Philadelphia, in imitation of the first; but the home work in this case seems to excel the foreign. There is also the Vienna edition of the Mishna commentaries and a translation of the Midrash by Dr. Wünsche.

Buxtorff's "Lexicon Chaldaicum et Rabbinicum," folio, Basle 1639-40, *editio princeps*. Not only the best, but in fact the only existing lexicon to enable the student to investigate the wide range of Judaic literature. The great work of Gesenius, (described below) is only a dictionary of biblical Hebrew, and consequently does not embrace even that period of language which began with the Targums, the Mishna and the Talmud. Gesenius' "Thesaurus Philologicus Linguae Hebraicae et Chaldaicae Veteris Testimenti," *Perfecit Roediger*, 4 volumes, Leipzig 1829-1858. This dictionary is the one so often quoted, but this edition is quite rare, Dr. Jastrow the renowned Hebrew scholar, having never seen a copy until he saw the present one. Even Fürst in his "Bibliotheca Judaica" (of which there is a copy in this library), describes it in a manner which leaves no doubt of his never having seen it.

An extremely valuable work on the law, legends, customs, and ceremonies of the Jews is Eisenmenger's, published in Konigsberg 1711; this with Johann Jacob Schudt's "Jewish Peculiarities," published in Frankfort and Leipzig, 1714, are the first works on "Anti-Semitism."

The grammars and dictionaries of all languages cognate with the Hebrew are represented in great fulness and almost every work of discovery, travel, research or history relating to the Old Testament or to the Holy Land here can be found. In Mr. Sulzberger's possession there is a manuscript which has been described by Mr. Cyrus Adler in the "Hebraica" of October, 1884, from which I shall compile my account. This manuscript was bought by Mr. Sulzberger from the late Dr. Wickersham, who himself purchased it from Professor Vincenzo Gustale, now living at Florence, Italy. It was sold as a MS. of the year 1300, and was pronounced by an examination of the handwriting by Rabbi Iesi of Ferrara, to be of that date. The manuscript contains the supplicatory prayers recited by Jews between New Years day and the day of Atone-ment. Its first part agrees exactly, even to the arrangement, with a collection made by the great Italian scholar Samuel David Luzzatto, except that where his edition reads "here the reader says any prayer he pleases," this MS. has always an inserted one—a confirmation of its antiquity. It consists of thirty-four leaves of mingled parchment and vellum, and is written by a hand which can unhesitatingly be pronounced as that of a professional scribe. The leaf is 8½ inches long and 12½ inches broad, and from the ageing of the edges this would seem to have been the original size. On the top of the first page there are two lines and a half written in a style of Hebrew known as Cursive Italian. They are much blurred and obscured, and were not written by the person who wrote the MS. From this inscription it has been concluded that Isaac Reganati either wrote the MS. himself or if he was not a scribe, hired one to do it for him. Isaac Reganati was the contemporary and immediate successor of Menahem Reganati who is known to the world as a great Kabbalist and who died in 1290. These facts, joined to the peculiarities of the manuscript, itself, warrant experts in saying that it is of the latter part of the thirteenth or early part of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Sulzberger has also a Venetian marriage-contract, in the Hebrew, bearing date 1723. This is on parchment, finely illuminated in gold and colors. There are four corner pieces representing Old Testament scenes and the frame which connects these vignettes contains the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

On a cabinet in the room is a sacred bull and other antiques purchased at the recent Hufnagle sale. In the second story back room is a library of some 2000 volumes on literature and general subjects, containing especially some very fine editions of the early English dramatists and authors. Also here are the editions of the works of Jerome, of the old Dutch Masters, and several large portfolios of etchings and prints.

I have waited until the last to describe the photographs and works on the "Siloam Inscription," discovered in 1881, on which subject Mr. Sulzberger has everything that has been published. An inscription of some length was then discovered in Jerusalem, which is certainly as old as the time of Isaiah.

In the summer of 1880, a native pupil of Mr. Schick, the German architect resident in Jerusalem, while bathing in the so-called Pool of Siloam, noticed what looked like lettering on the rocks. He told Mr. Schick, who, on visiting the place, found that an ancient inscription, for the most part concealed by the water, actually existed there. The pool encloses the remains of a much older reservoir, which was supplied with water through a tunnel excavated in the rock. This tunnel communicates with the so-called spring of the Virgin, the only natural spring of water in or near Jerusalem. It rises below the walls of the city, on the western bank of the valley of the Kedron, and the tunnel through which the waters are conveyed is consequently cut through the ridge that forms the southern part of Temple Hill. The Pool of Siloam lies on the opposite side of the ridge, at the mouth of the valley. According to Lieutenant Conder's measurement the length of the tunnel is 1708 yards. It does not run in straight-line, and towards the centre there are two *cults-de-sac*, of which the inscription now offers an explanation. At the western entrance its height is about 16 feet, but it gradually grows lower until at one place it is not quite 2 feet above the floor of the passage.

The inscription occupies the under part of an artificial tablet in the wall of rock. Mr. Schick tried to take a copy, but on account of a lime deposit in the rock was unsuccessful. Besides the difficulty in distinguishing the letters it was necessary to sit in the mud and water and work by candle light. The first intelligible copy was made by Professor Sayee, but even this contained some doubtful characters. In March, 1881, Dr. Guthe made a more satisfactory copy after removing the calcareous deposit by means of an acid. A cast and squeezes of the text were taken and sent to Europe.

The inscription contains six lines. Several of the letters have unfortunately been destroyed by the wearing away of the rock. Prof. Sayee's translation is as follows:

"(Behold) the excavation. While the excavators were still lifting up the pick, each towards his neighbor, for there was an excess in the rock, on the right hand (and on the left.) And after that, on the day of excavating, the excavators had struck pick against pick, one against the other the waters flowed from the spring to a pool for the distance of 1200 cubits and (part) of a cubit was the height of the rock over the head of the excavators."

The language of the inscription is the purest Biblical Hebrew. This tunnel was excavated in the same fashion as the Mont-Cenis, by beginning the work simultaneously at the two ends. In spite of its windings the workmen approached so near to one another that the noise made by one party in hewing the rock was heard by the other, and the piece of rock which intervened was accordingly pierced. This accounts for the two *cults-de-sac* now found in the centre of the channel. They represent the extreme points reached by the two bands of excavators, before they discovered that instead of meeting, they were passing by one another.

It is unfortunate that the inscription bears no date, but the prevalent opinion of scholars is that the tunnel, and consequently the inscription in it, were executed in the reign of Hezekiah.

(I am mainly indebted to Professor A. N. Sayee's book for this account.)

H. P. R.

CITY SEWAGE.

TWO deplorable facts attend the prevalent sewage system of America, both of which the ingenuity of man will eventually overcome. Indeed, one ought to be made to overcome the other. Of these facts the most serious, and it might be called frightful, is the way in which this system disseminates disease. In view of the facts that the most fatal and repulsive diseases are now attributed to entozoic parasites, that these entozoa are propagated by means of animal excreta, and that they require moisture as well as heat for their development, and are most commonly communicated through the medium of water, no device would seem better adapted to poison a community than that of gathering all the dejecta of a great city in huge, sluggish sewers, connected by pipes with dwelling houses, and discharging into rivers where the tides and currents check the flow of detritus, or carry it along to deposit it upon the banks below. The second fact is that the present system destroys a mass of high commercial value. The statement of the case is a proposition of folly. The agriculturist pays to have the blood of abattoirs gathered up, to bring bones from the buffalo plains, and phosphatic rock from South Carolina, and to delve out the marl under our meadows, to replenish his ground, while the great city is casting the fertilizing elements of his fields into the rivers to pollute and poison their streams. It is strange that nitrates and guanos can be brought from Chili around Cape Horn to be put on the fields of Montgomery and Delaware counties, but the thousands of dollars worth of these fertilizers that infect the town cannot be made available for good, and are turned to a source of evil. An agricultural chemist of this city a few years ago estimated

the annual value of the plant food in the excretions of each individual at \$3.66. In Philadelphia, therefore, \$3,660,000 worth of plant food is borne away by the Schuylkill and Delaware, to the detriment of all who go upon those waters or live upon their banks.

For the other animal life within the city limits, especial provision is made. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually appropriated to gather up a large part of it, by poorly done street-sweeping. These sweepings are sold at the rate of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a ton to farmers, although no small part of them is dumped on vacant lots and where they will bring hollows and sinks to grade. Col. Waring has shown in the *Century Magazine*, how large districts in New York suffer to-day from that wretched system of disposing of city sweepings in former times. Now these sweepings consist in no small measure of fine particles of silica, ground by daily travel from the pavements, and of the triturated garbage and droppings of wagons carrying all forms of merchandise through the streets. This comminuted soil is one of the best of absorbents, although the city furnishes a large amount of another equally as good, which it has to be at the expense of removing, namely, coal ashes. In this coal ashes it is estimated that about 15 per cent. of the original fuel lies unconsumed, and its recovery by sifting and picking would bring a cheap supply of fuel on the market.

There are, then, in the city the materials needed for composting and rendering innocuous its sewage waste. There are also chemical processes by which the mass can not only be disinfected, but rapidly decomposed and reduced to a mould ready for the nourishment of vegetation. There are patent processes of chemical composting which are completed in three or four weeks, and which are inoffensive to sense through every stage.

All fertilizers are sold by their analysis of nitrogen, phosphates and potash. These determine their market value. Of these, which are now annually worse than wasted, and which can easily be gathered and turned to commercial account, a city like Philadelphia can supply several million dollars' worth, to the great advantage of her health and cleanliness. The income to be thus obtained would far exceed the cost of the work, if it were systematized and scientifically done. The difficulty of handling so bulky a product as would arise from a proper cleansing of the city, is largely met by keeping it in all stages of transportation in a desiccated condition. This point has been overlooked in the experiments made in Paris and London, and water has been relied upon to transport the matter of which the city would be rid, to the fields where it was wanted. These experiments have largely failed. They were susceptible of only partial application, and the water deposited its burden in a condition not fit for the support of vegetation, and dangerous to health.

The obstacles to a change of system, are the large investments already made in the building of sewers, and in the plumbing of houses. A thoroughly safe and scientific system would require a thorough and constant inspection of all the premises of the city. And to a change so great the public would be more than indifferent; it would be hostile. But new and growing quarters of the city could be subjected to it; the extension of the old system could be stopped; new sewers should be built on Col. Waring's plan, simply to carry off the rain-fall. One argument will probably be conclusive, but it is the last one to desire or invoke, and it would be the prevalence of a pestilence. The voice of reason and science is already emphatic, and when it shall be heeded, pestilence will have no opportunity to be heard.

THE BALLAST GROUNDS: A FEW RECENT INTRODUCTIONS.

A LARGE proportion of the more common plants of this country, especially those of the neighborhood of cities and towns, are not really natives. The native flora of this country is very rich, certainly richer, even without additions, than that of the British Isles, but with the invading European came not only those useful trees and herbs which he purposely brought with him, but also a large number of what he and his Americanized descendants alike designate as "weeds." Weeds do not exist to the botanist, but to the farmer and gardener they are an ever-present and obstinate fact, obtruding themselves among crops of all kinds. Some of the worst weeds of the eastern States, the rag weeds, the autumn daisies, the flea-banes, thorough-worts (*Eupatorium*), the golden rods (*Solidago*) are natives, and it will be noted that all of those just named belong to the Composite, an order of plants which seems especially adapted to conquer in the life-struggle, and to tax to the utmost the industry and ingenuity of man. Well would it be for us if we were left with only our native Composite, but Europe has sent us the ubiquitous ox-eye daisy, the persistent chicory, the flaming dandelion, the stinking May-weed (*Marula Cottua*), and the worst and most common of the thistles in addition.

tion. To Europe, also, we owe the knot-grass, curled dock, carpet weed, purslane, chickweed, pigweed, and most of the weeds which diversify the aspect of roadsides and waste lots.

It is probable that most of the introduced plants mentioned, as well as many others unmentioned, came to this country in company with grain and other fruits of farm and garden, their unwelcome little seeds lying concealed among the larger ones. But there is another mode of introduction less noticed by writers, yet fruitful in results, viz; the ballast brought by ships. When a vessel reaches port, it throws out its ballast at a spot provided for that purpose. The ballast grounds of the port of Philadelphia are upon the New Jersey side of the Delaware, and thus Camden gets the benefit of any foreign seeds that may be contained in the foreign soil.

The "Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey," after enumerating all such species as are admitted into Gray's "Manual," adds a list of no less than 260 other flowering plants and grasses collected at Hoboken, Communipaw and Camden by various botanists. As Gray's "Manual" admits a large number of "ballast" plants, it will be seen that the number of species thus introduced is very large. Many of these species will doubtless remain confined to a limited area, others may die out, but many others will spread and are spreading.

The months of June and July are not the most auspicious for finding flowers, whether native or foreign. The spring burst is over, the autumn not yet begun. Yet the botanist always finds something, and the gathering of a few hours spent at Kaighn's Point not only repaid the time and trouble, but compensated also for the exchange of the lonely dells and woods of the Wissahickon region for the bare flats of Camden. It is hard to imagine a drearier spot than the ballast ground nearest to Kaighn's Point. Heaps of dirt, a stagnant pool, an atmosphere of the vilest-smelling smoke from a bone-factory; yet plants were plenty. One of the first encountered was a species familiar to every English boy, a low plant, with a silvery rose-like leaf, and a yellow flower—too attractive to be called a weed, yet a lover of roadsides, banks, and moist places. Its common English names are silver-weed and goose-grass, while its botanical name, an echo of the latter, is *Potentilla anserina*. Near by grew the pimpernel or poor-man's weather-glass, its dark red petals wide open to tell of sun and yet more sun. This is probably not a ballast plant, for it is common in many spots both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; but not far away from it grew a violet which cannot often be gathered elsewhere. It was the variety *Arvensis* of the wild pansy or heart's-ease of England, a form with smaller flowers than the true *Viola tricolor*, and destitute of purple in the petals, which are thus yellow and orange.

Several bunches of white, somewhat drooping flowers, crowning hairy stems set with lanceolate hairy leaves, were also met with, and were recognized as the evening lychnis or white campion, (*Lychnis vespertina*), in some parts of England known as "bachelor's buttons." Near by grew a member of the mustard and cabbage family (*Cruciferae*), with light yellow flowers, and rounded seed-pouches ending in a beak, recalling the shepherd's purse by the length of its spike, but easily distinguished by both flowers and seed-pouch. It was false flax or gold of pleasure (*Camelina sativa*). Another species of the campion genus with small stems and flower-calices, two or three more cruciferae, and a speed-well were also found at this spot, before leaving for the more salubrious ballast-ground nearer to Gloucester.

The path meanders among the marshes, keeping upon a bank fringed with elder, mulberry, willows, etc. The most conspicuous flowers of the water-covered flats in June is the blue flag, while the prominent animal is the bare-footed small boy. Two of these youngsters exhibited a catfish eighteen inches long, caught with that most primitive net—a bushel bag. The catfish was busy attending to her domestic duties, which are with catfish more onerous than with other funny creatures, when the enterprising boys placed the mouth of the bag near her, and drove her into it.

Melilot or sweet clover, may or may not have been originally introduced in ballast, but it forms in the months of June and July by far the larger portion of the vegetation of the ballast grounds. The two best known species are *Melilotus Alba*, white melilot, and *Melilotus officinalis*, yellow melilot. The first of these is spread abroad over New Jersey, and can be gathered at various spots around Philadelphia. It flowers later than the yellow melilot, and is, in July, the most conspicuous flower upon the ballast grounds, while the yellow melilot, which is rarely found elsewhere in this country, is prominent in June. The ballast ground between Gloucester and Camden was then one broad field of yellow waving spikes, the refreshment counters of myriads of bees, which were inclined to resent intrusion. Hidden among the melilot were a few plants of dyer's rocket (*Reseda luteola*) a member of the small family of which the garden mignonette is an odoriferous example; several patches of the creeping five finger *Potentilla rep-*

tans; and some stalks of stickseed (*Echinospermum lappula*). The first is an English weed, not particularly common there; while the second, which has a considerably larger flower than our common native five-finger (*Potentilla canadensis*) and throws out roots at the joints of the stem, is common along the roadsides in England. Stickseed is not English, but hails from the continent of Europe. It is a member of the borage tribe, to which belong the widely-spread but introduced forget-me-not, and the as yet rare viper's bugloss, (*Echium vulgare*). A large patch of this conspicuous plant, flaunting in bright reddish, purple and blue, was met with. Bugloss has, however, got beyond the ballast grounds. It is a troublesome weed in Virginia, and may be found in Fairmount Park. Some broad leaves being flat upon the ground, seemed familiar to one who had frequented English fields. They looked like colt's-foot, (*Tussilago farfara*), and were soon proved by their thickness, woolly under side, and rather pleasant taste to belong to that rather singular member of the composite, fool's parsley (*Aethusa cyparium*). The common groundsel completes the list of the foreign plants found in flower in June. Fool's parsley is really very much like the garden parsley, and, as it is becoming widely spread in New Jersey, and may be found in Pennsylvania, it is well to point out its distinguishing characteristics. The foliage of *aethusa* is darker than that of parsley, there are no small leaves (*involucres*) at the base of the bunch of flower-stalks or umbel, and the involucels, or leaves at the base of the smaller umbels or umbelllets, are three in number, very long, and turned sharply backwards and to one side. Parsley has one or two leaves in the involucle, and several in each involucel. Moreover, the seed-vessels of parsley are flattened, those of *aethusa* cylindrical. A visit to the ballast grounds in July brought to light, among other things, the bird's-foot trefoil, and acrid, rough wild lettuce, lucerne and mugwort, all English plants.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

AT SHELLEY'S GRAVE.

"For I am one whom men love not and yet regret."
—*"Lines written in Desolation."*

THOU saidest, "I am one whom men regret:"
"Twas yesterday I stood where lies below
Thy "heart of hearts." Oh well the spot we know,
Where the green ivy hangs, with dew-drops wet
As if the tears of love the stone would fret.
Up to that grave a tiny path doth go
Wearing the grasses, that so wildly grow
About Rome's ruins,—for men follow yet,
And ever will, with love, that narrow way—
For loving souls like thine shall ever be,
Whate'er on earth their evil heritage,
Known in good time for children of the Day:
And though in life men scorned and spited thee,
Thy grave is now a place of pilgrimage.

M. A. C.

"HOME ARTS" IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 20.

DURING the past week there has been held in London a particularly noteworthy exhibition, an account of which should be read with much interest by Philadelphians. This was the exhibition of the Home Arts and Industrial Association held at the house of Earl Brownlow, the president. A few words about the association itself will explain why Philadelphians are peculiarly interested in all that concerns it.

The Society, which has only been in existence for the last three or four years, has for its object the spreading of the knowledge of artistic handiwork among the people. For this reason it has started classes in many parts of England and Ireland, and within the last year has established its headquarters in London, where it is intended that teachers shall be trained. All these classes are conducted according to the system which Mr. Charles G. Leland introduced so successfully in the Industrial Art School and the Ladies' Decorative Art Club in Philadelphia. It is true that Mr. Leland has been actively engaged only for one year as a director of the Home Arts Association, but nevertheless he may be said to have been its originator. Mrs. Jebb, to whose energy the Association owes much, was the first to organize classes in Shropshire, and in doing so she was almost wholly guided by the directions laid down in Mr. Leland's little "Manual of the Minor Arts." In the preface to that book, he expressed his willingness to assist by his advice any one who might care to consult him as to the formation of classes, etc., and Mrs. Jebb soon found that these

were not mere empty words. Before long, Mr. Leland's successful experience as a director, manager and president of art schools made him doubly reliable as an adviser, and while in the beginning he was not immediately connected with the classes in England, he thus indirectly had much to do with them; and no sooner did he leave Philadelphia for London than his active services were secured for the association.

Much progress has been made since the establishment of the first little wood-carving classes in Ellesmere. Many more have been formed in other towns and villages, and needlework, repoussé brass work, leather work and design are now taught as well as wood carving. That these classes have been conducted to good purpose, was shown in last week's exhibition. All who have visited the Industrial Art School on Locust street, or the Ladies Decorative Art Club, will have some idea of the quality of the work exhibited. There were carved panels and cabinets, brass plaques and panels, all of which were really very well done, and moreover noticeable and worth study because of their designs. There was also a collection of work sent from Ireland, showing the good results of the activity of the promoters of cottage industries in that country, the work having been done under the Donegal Industrial Fund which Mrs. Ernest Hart established a year and a half ago. In this collection, the new "Kell's" embroideries attracted particular attention. They are very interesting, the thread and fabric both being flax, and the designs having been taken principally from old seventh century missals and bibles.

The exhibition continued for three days, an admission fee being charged. On the opening day the Princess of Wales was among the visitors, and this fact alone was enough to insure the success of the exhibition. It has been very fully and favorably noticed in the principal daily and weekly papers. Thus two ends have been accomplished, the Association has become more widely known, and it has increased its financial resources. This last is an important consideration, for the institution is not entirely self-supporting. A very small fee is expected from pupils, but those who are not able to give even this small sum are exempted from all payment. While much of the teaching is voluntary, there are still a few teachers to be paid, and the incidental expenses of such an association are necessarily heavy. It will be remembered that Mr. Leland, while working in Philadelphia, was endeavoring to make industrial art a branch of public school education. This has, throughout, been his chief aim, and he has not forgotten it in England. It is the ultimate object of the Home Arts Association, which, however, has not as yet been able to introduce its system into the English national schools, which correspond to our public schools. It is in the meanwhile seeking to prepare the way by reviving the people's love of art, and developing their perceptive faculties and manual skill. This it shows in its name, "Home Arts and Industries."

I am sure it will interest all readers of the AMERICAN to hear that, busy as Mr. Leland is with this association, he still finds time for his own literary work. He is just now engaged in a task made as it were to his hand—viz.; a dictionary of Schmussen. Schmussen, composed partly of German and partly of Hebrew, is to the Jew what Romany is to the Gipsy. The principal authority on this dialect declares there are only eight hundred Hebrew words in it. But Mr. Leland has collected more than two thousand in actual use. As he himself declares "it has been long and hard work, and involved much conversation with dealers in bric-a-brac and others of "the people," who have however all aided him with great kindness and interest."

REVIEW.

HISTORY OF RUSSIA, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1882. By Alfred Rambaud, Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, at Paris. Translated by L. B. Lang. Edited and Enlarged by Nathan Haskell Dole. Including a History of the Turco-Russian War of 1877-8, from the Best Authorities, by the Editor. In Three Volumes. Pp. 400; 400; 410. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE need of a good history of Russia in English has long been felt, but it is somewhat mortifying to us that it has been supplied by a translation from the French. English and American scholarship in this field is of rather recent date, but it has been not unfruitful. The names of Mr. Ralston in England and of Mr. Schuyler of our own country are warrant for this statement, and Mr. Dole, the editor of Rambaud, promises to take an honorable place among the workers in this field. But the French have a passion for a complete and systematic view of every subject, which generally gives them a first place among the writers of extended national histories.

M. Rambaud's work has been recognized as the best book on the subject in any western language. It finds recent rivals only in translations from the Russian, of which there are several in

German, some in French, and one—an abridged Karamsin—in English. Mr. Dole might have referred to his own "History of Russia for Young Folks" in this connection. Of the older works, that of Bernhardy and Hermann in the Heeren and Ukert series is the most important, but the histories of Levesque and Esneaux are still referred to. Mr. Dole has taken the liberty of supplementing M. Rambaud from the Russian authorities, Urstrialof and Soloviev, and the Germans Hermann and Bernhardy, where some expansion seemed to be needed. To this there could be no objection, if he had properly indicated the locality and extent of these additions. But he has not done so. It is true that in some places we find these authors expressly quoted in the text, but without any indication as to whether M. Rambaud or his editor has made the quotation.

M. Rambaud has done his work well, but he has not succeeded in making a pleasant book of his history. No truthful history of Russia could be made pleasant reading. No strong, peaceful and orderly nationality has yet been created upon Slavic soil. No Slavic state has ever lifted its people to that level of moral culture and respect for personal rights, which is the characteristic of western civilization at its best. Caliban obtrudes himself from the first chapter to the last, and we are involuntarily reminded of "the battles of the kite and the crows," to which Milton disdainfully compared the dissensions and conflicts among the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Britain.

The history of Russia divides itself into three parts: the Scandinavian, the Mongolian and the European. In the earliest era, Russia was one of the many states founded by the Norse race in the heyday of its energy. From Norway, Sweden and Denmark these wasteful sailors and soldiers established their rule over northern France, the British Islands, Iceland, and Greenland. Russia was the extreme eastern limit of their power, as Vineland was the west. But the nature of their conquest, and their inferiority in organizing skill, held their different acquisitions from becoming a single compact empire. Each succumbed in turn to the rise of new and more lasting influences, until only Iceland and the island groups on the way to it remained the home of Norse speech and culture.

In Russia these Scandinavians were welcomed by a Slavic population, as the means of establishing a more effective national union for defence than they could achieve for themselves. Kief became the capital of the new principality, and Novgorod its northern emporium. One of these princes—Vladimir, the saint—accepted Christianity as the religion of the empire, just about the time that the Olafs were establishing it in Norway and Iceland, and Brian Boru was forcing it on the Danes in Dublin. But to the great injury of the country he introduced the fossilized Byzantine type, and not that of the Latin West, with its sympathy with liberty and its power of expansion.

In the course of a few generations it was shown that the dynasty of Rurik was not the kind of bond to hold the Russians together under one government. The sons of the princes were endowed with territories out of their father's dominions, and the younger fought for equality with or superiority over the eldest. For one political centre there were three or four at once, and it was only occasionally that there arose a man like Vladimir Monomach, or Andrei of Suzdal, who made himself the real ruler of the whole.

It was upon Russia thus sundered into quarrels and principalities that the army of the Mongols burst in 1224. By the bloody conquest of some states and the terrified submission of others, they made the whole country tributary, and exacted that poll-tax which has remained a chief feature of Russian finance. The princes of the house of Rurik grovelled before the Mohgol Khan at Sarai on the bank of the lower Volga. One branch of the family which selected Moscow as the site of its capital, framed the poll-tax for the Mongols, and thus acquired a degree of wealth that gave it the first rank, especially through its ability to buy the favor of the court at Sarai. When the Mongol power drew near its end, these princes of Moscow had become powerful enough to give it the *coup de grace*. To Ivan the Great, the least warlike of the Russian Czars, the honor fell of finally liberating Russia from their power.

Meanwhile a new danger had arisen in the west. The Lithuanians, the last of the Indo-Germanic race in Europe to accept authority, had joined their fortunes by a slack tie to those of Poland, and began to rise into a great military power. For a time it seemed possible that Russia itself would succumb to their attacks and be absorbed into a Lithuanian nationality. But two of the last kings of the house of Rurik overcame this great danger, and recovered from this western rival the territories it had encroached upon.

The second of these two kings, Ivan the Terrible, has always seemed to us the most notable figure in Russian history. M. Rambaud has made him more conceivable and less of a monster than have historians generally. That he was not quite sane seems be-

yond question. That he had remarkable abilities, and had received great provocations from the boyars whom he killed in such numbers in the last years of his reign, is quite evident.

With the death of Ivan's son Fedor, in 1598, a time of confusion began, and lasted for fifteen years. It ended with the selection of the house of Romanoff, which has governed Russia since. It is the fourth Czar of this new dynasty who brought Russia into its place as a state of Eastern Europe. Peter the Great, with whose reign M. Rambaud's second volume begins, was a giant among princes; but not possessed of the judgment to use rightly his great strength. He threw himself into a conflict with the conservatism of the common people and of the church, in which he had to sacrifice his son and heir, who died under the knout. He forced his way to the Baltic and the Black Sea, and yet escaped destruction at the hands of a Turkish army only by bribing its commander. He brought western manners and arts into the Empire, and with them the worst methods of western government, and some of the worst notions of Western *doctrinaires*. The Russia of to-day bears the impress of his mind; his hand is felt in its disasters, calamities, and internal divisions, no less than its strength as a military and naval power. From him and the women who succeeded him, and who governed Russia for nearly a century, dates the dualism between the educated classes and the common people, with a government alternately taking its cue from either. The two Catharines, the two Annas, and Elizabeth were remarkable women, while Peter II. and Ivan VI. are little more than names, and Paul I. was a madman, to whose violent death his own sons assented, as did the British ambassador, to secure the separation of Russia from the fortunes of Bonaparte. The reigns of the Alexanders and of Nicholas are chapters of Russian history with which the world is familiar. And except the emancipation of the serfs in 1862 they contain no introduction of a new force into Russian history. On many points however, M. Rambaud casts new light, and makes the course of events more intelligible. The great conspiracy of December 1862, for instance, is not depicted in the glowing colors in which some writers portrayed the "Decembrists." They were a wild set of *doctrinaires*, delighting in hypocritical cries and needlessly bloody actions, and they fled on the first show of danger. M. Rambaud does justice, also, to the evil part played by Russia in the affairs of Central Europe under Alexander I. and Nicholas. For more than a lifetime of a generation Russia was the nightmare of European polities, and its power was at the service of despotism everywhere for the suppression of liberty. It was not merely the war of 1854-6 that put a stop to this; it was the rise of the Pan-Slavist party, and the consequent substitution of the ideas, first of race and then of nationality for that of legitimacy, which diverted Russian energy into new channels.

What of the years and centuries to come? These volumes set us to calculating the horoscope of Russia's future. They are the picture of the forces which are still at work in the empire. They do not warrant us in predicting stability and quiet. In its foreign relations the Empire will continue its career of aggression. At home it will be long in reaching any condition of equilibrium or repose. There is no internal basis of harmony. Russian religion is no longer a unifying force; the educated classes have cast it off, and their skepticism must percolate downward through the lower grades of society. The people have in large measure outgrown their institutions. There is no capacity for development in their public order, so public opinion, in so far as it is not satisfied with what is, has become destructive. The retention of communism in land tenure makes the advance of the peasantry in welfare and contentment an impossibility. These various elements of discord point to yet new scenes of violence and collision before peace is attained.

ART NOTES.

THE Grant Memorial for Fairmount Park is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The Fairmount Park Art Association, having the matter in charge, is known by the people of this community to be thoroughly competent and trustworthy, and everybody feels that every dollar contributed to the Memorial Fund will be put to the best possible use. The Association has the great advantage of skill, experience and knowledge, and there is not the slightest danger that the fund will be wasted in experiments by committees or commissions composed of gentlemen who however anxious to do well, are not qualified to decide what to do or how to do it. The undertaking could not be in better hands, and the subscriptions this week have been fully up to expectations.

It unfortunately happens that the movement for a national monument is not in such an encouraging condition. The Grant Monument Association of New York city has assumed that the mausoleum in Riverside Park shall be the great national memorial, and has issued an appeal to the people of the whole country

for subscriptions to the work on that basis. The Grand Army of the Republic, on the other hand, expresses a very decided feeling that the national memorial should be by all means erected at the national capital, and not at Riverside Park, and it is proposed that this organization shall take this matter in hand and issue another appeal to the people. It looks probable that as between a suitable site in the city of Washington and that selected in Riverside Park the sympathies of the great mass of the people outside of New York will be with the movement inaugurated by the Grand Army boys.

The Academy of the Fine Arts has received on deposit from the family of John Neagle three characteristic works by the hand of that artist. The most important of these is a portrait of Mrs. Wood in the zenith of that beauty for which her fame still survives. It is unfinished and will not compare as a work of art with the portrait said to be of Audubon, attributed to Neagle, recently presented to the Academy, but it is a strong piece of color and a good example of Neagle's later style. The other works are the artist's first landscape, and a study of Cupid playing with butterflies.

SCIENCE.

LATE NEWS FROM ALASKA.¹

MIDSUMMER advices from Alaska report that the military party on the Copper River are advancing toward the Yukon. The navigation of the stream is said to be very difficult. Copper ore had been found, but not conveniently situated, nor in so large quantities as had been supposed. The salmon-canning industry was flourishing, especially at Karluk and Cook's Inlet. The first shipment was made July 1. Robert King, formerly of Unalashka, noted for his kindness to scientific travellers in the territory, and who had made useful contributions to local meteorology and geography, died suddenly, May 29, at Sannakh Island. He was an Englishman by birth, and leaves seven orphan children.

The hemlock of south-eastern Alaska has been favorably reported on by tanners unusually rich in tannin. Important beds of white marble have been reported from several points, and will eventually be found, probably, scattered through the coast-region from Port Mulgrave to the eastern boundary. That at Sitka, though never worked, has been frequently visited. That near the surface is inferior, but experts predict an improvement farther in.

The extension of the government over the territory proceeds very slowly. Loud complaints are heard from various quarters, that, as at Kadiak, no official intimation of the organic act promulgated in May, 1884, has yet been received. There is no doubt that as in previous dealing with our northern colony, an official lassitude has prevailed, for which various explanations are confidently offered. It is to be hoped that new appointments, when made will, as in case of the new executive, be of men qualified by energy and acquirements to advance the interests of the region. It certainly cannot be a benefit to any territory, that officers who are drunkards, ex-convicts, or employees of a private monopoly, should represent the government. Meanwhile the eastern part of Alaska has become the scene of pretty active antagonisms between miners, traders, and missionaries. Theoretically, every man is in favor of missionary work; but when, as in the present case, they take up available land for their schools, teach the Indian to work, and to build civilized houses, to ask a good price for his furs and fish, and on no account to sell his young daughters to white men as was formerly the practice,—such innovations do not meet with universal favor.

The Patterson is surveying in the eastern district for the Coal Survey. Commander Coghlan, U. S. N., has furnished a number of useful reconnaissance sketches of harbors, straits, etc., which are being issued by the Coast Survey, together with sailing-directions.

The vessel Alert, sent to visit the stations established last summer in and *en route* to Hudson Bay, has been obliged to return by reason of the prevalence of pack-ice, the exhaustion of their coal, and certain damages sustained. She will start again; but those interested in the commercial route *via* Hudson Bay to Manitoba are much disappointed; and the return generally regarded as evidence that such a route would be even more precarious and uncertain than its opponents have claimed.

The volcano island of Chernabura, or St. Augustin, in Cook's Inlet, is reported to still pour out smoke and steam from innumerable fissures. A hunting party stationed there this spring reports great difficulty in securing water enough to quench their thirst or fit to drink. Fragments of the rock are reported to be frequently permeated with sulphur, and to present the appearance of calcedined rather than a lava rock.

NOTES.

REAR Admiral English, who was recently in the Kongo country, has made a report to the Navy department in regard to the advisability of establishing a commercial station at the mouth of the Kongo River, or of securing a limited district for a depot and "factorial establishment" for American citizens in that region. He says that the investigations made by Commander Bridgman and U. S. commercial agent Tisdell show that all the available land has been acquired for the nation by the trading-house employees, and is held at extravagant prices. Under these circumstances, Admiral English deemed it unnecessary to take any further action, and was of opinion that to establish a proposed coal-ing-depot at the Kongo would be unwise and unnecessary. Admiral English quotes from a letter from Tisdell, in which he says: "The reputed wealth of the Kongo valley has been greatly exaggerated, and it will be an undesirable and unprofitable country for an American to make his home or to embark in any business enterprise. Between Vivi and Stanley Pool I saw on all sides misery, want, sickness, and death, particularly among the employees of the International Association. The country does not and cannot produce food for the white man to live upon, and barely produces enough for the natives." This opinion is confirmed by Commander Bridgman of the Kearsarge, who says that it would be unwise for the government to do anything to encourage Americans to go to that region. Commander Bridgman has no faith in the future of the Kongo predicted for it by interested parties.

The slight epidemic of small-pox in Berne last winter has hastened the passing of the new vaccination act there, which differs slightly from the previous one. Vaccination is not to be invariably compulsory, a physician's recommendation being sufficient if dispensed with. As a rule, animal lymph, not human must be used, and the consent of the parents is requisite. The state will provide the doctors with lymph, the doctors undertaking to vaccinate gratis. Any doctor can be prosecuted for injury caused by careless vaccination.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PROF. McMaster's HISTORY.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I FIND on all hands a high appreciation of Prof. McMaster's fine History. The second volume fairly sustains the credit won by the first, and it, coming upon the country unheralded, at once won a high place in the public regard. Indeed, few writers have achieved so quickly so great a success: the position assumed by this work, within six months after the first volume left the press, was a phenomenon in the annals of historical productions.

This being the case, Prof. McMaster can afford to hear with unanimity some suggestions which may savor of criticism. They are not all original with myself, by any means;—indeed some have already been printed, in substantially the same form.

1. The first is the want of orderly and systematic arrangement in the work. This may include the very evident fact that it will be impracticable to finish the whole in five volumes,—two having been given to the period from 1787 to 1803, it can hardly be possible that three others will cover that from 1803 to 1861. But the lack of order is something other than this. The plan does not appear to be to work by epochs, or chronologically, or even by a careful observance of the sequence of topics. Curious illustrations of the opposite of this last plan may be found repeatedly, as for instance on page 32 of Volume II., where after the description of the contest over the charter of the United States Bank, it is mentioned, almost casually as it would seem, that amongst those who supported the charter was John Sevier, of Tennessee, and then the narrative passes instantly to his adventures in North Carolina and Tennessee in 1788-91,—much as if it were a story-teller reciting off his tales, and remarking, as the conclusion of one and the introduction of another, "By the way, that reminds me."

2. This lack of definite arrangement will perhaps have the consequence of making the work when completed have less the character of a *history* than of a collection of social, personal, and political studies,—studies very admirable, and extremely interesting in themselves, but not digested or reduced to their philosophic order and proportions. Some future historian may perhaps avail himself of Prof. McMaster's diligent and interesting labors amongst pamphlets and newspapers, and by simply constructing a more artistically proportioned work, may obtain a credit not justly his.

3. A serious blemish in the execution is the citation in successive short sentences of the opinions of persons or newspapers on different matters of dispute, without designating by quotation

marks that they are the ideas of others and not the author's own. In many places it requires careful reading to see just where these citations close.

4. But it must be said that the author does not advance general opinions, or present a philosophical view of the historical events which he describes. He intimates his ideas in some places, but these are apparently rather the suggestions of a cynical observer, who drops as he passes a dry and sarcastic remark.

5. Some exception to this statement is to be found in certain cases where opinions are too evidently unfavorable to be classed as mere cynical remarks. For instance, there some comments upon Washington which must be regarded as harsh. He is painted as void of any sort of cordial feeling. Hamilton and Knox are mentioned, (Vol. II., p. 212,) as "the only two men his cold heart ever really loved." And, referring to the index, the reader may turn from it to "his fits of anger described," on pages 110 and 111, or his "rage at St. Clair's defeat," on page 44. This and more of the sort indicates that Prof. McMaster has not thoroughly studied the character of Washington, or fairly considered all the facts in his history. That his heart was "cold" is contradicted by many known circumstances. That he never really loved any one but Hamilton and Knox, is a statement that would not stand for a moment when confronted with the accumulations of research concerning his personal relations.

Perhaps this last blemish is the worst. None of us like to see a great figure belittled, and when we have so few who have withstood successfully the tests of time, it is especially a matter for regret that the most eminent of them all should become the mark for a disapproval that is not well founded.

But I end as I began,—with cordial acquiescence in the general approval of Professor McMaster's book. It can bear to have its imperfections pointed out,—more of them than are mentioned in this necessarily brief communication.

AMERICUS.

Washington, D. C., July 28.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE Canadian Government has decided it inexpedient to change the present copyright law, as it furnishes means of excluding from the market all American reprints of the works of British authors which Canadian publishers may find it advantageous to reprint in the Dominion.—Under the title "The Murder of Amy Robsart, a Brief for the Prosecution," by Mr. Walter Rye, Mr. Elliott Stock of London will immediately issue a brochure which will throw fresh light upon the connection of Queen Elizabeth with that tragedy.—The next election of the French Academy will be to the seats made vacant by the deaths of About, De Noailles and Hugo. As each new member delivers a eulogy on his predecessor there is much interest in the question of Hugo's successor.

In the opinion of the Chicago *Current*, Miss Cleveland's book (which has reached a sixth edition), is vastly superior, from a literary standpoint, to Queen Victoria's.—The first editions of many American authors are coming into demand at good prices; a catalogue has been published and will be of interest to collectors.—Another effort is to be made to establish a half-penny morning paper in London; the scheme is promoted by the National News Company.—Mr. Frederic Harrison is preparing for publication a volume composed of the essays and reviews of a purely literary character which he has contributed to magazines and quarterlies during the past twenty years.

Mr. W. S. Kennedy, whose recent contributions to the *Literary World* and the *Independent* concerning Ruskin have attracted new attention to his own writings and who was sometime a contributor to THE AMERICAN, resides at Belmont, Mass. He is a native of Ohio, though of New England ancestry, and a graduate of Yale College, and is in his thirty-sixth year. He has produced biographies of Whittier, Holmes, and Longfellow, and "Wonders and Curiosities of the Railway," with briefer works. He makes literary work an avocation rather than a vocation, and is at present engaged on a history of a Massachusetts regiment. He writes not a little on theological questions, and does something at French translation. His Ruskin bibliography has been condensed by the editor of the *Literary News*, for republication in that paper.

The second number, (April—June), of the quarterly "Co-operative Index to Periodicals," edited by W. L. Fletcher with the co-operation of members of the American Library Association, has reached us. It embodies all the features we dwelt upon in first attracting attention to this admirable scheme.—Wm. D. Gallagher, who long ago achieved a reputation as a poet in the West, is now, at the age of 77, performing the rather uncongenial duties of storekeeper in a government bonded warehouse. But he is hale and cheerful.—The precise title of Dr. Schliemann's new book, which is expected to be one of the sensations of the fall season, is "Tiryns, a Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Argos. The Result of Excavations of 1884." Prof. F. Adler is to furnish a preface.—One of the more promising of the minor English monthlies is *Time*, now edited by a lady, Mrs. E. M. Abby Williams.

A paper was read during the recent session of the American Institute of Instruction at Chicago, by a Boston educator, advocating the organization of a new political party with one idea, that of the higher education of every child. He held that a high school education, at least, should be given every one. "This can be made practical for all, placed within reach of the poorest," he said, "by means of liberal pecuniary rewards, offered by the nation,

payable to every pupil on the completion of a year with successful scholarship and unblemished character in the high school."

The book containing the public writings and speeches of Samuel J. Tilden will appear this month.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale has just completed a book for boys about "Boys' Heroes," which is designed by Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co. for the next holiday season.—M. Sardou has been advised by his physician to take an American trip; he is expected in New York this month, and will bring a new play with him.

General Grant's Memoirs will be published simultaneously in six languages.—"A Hand Book of Poetics," by Francis B. Gummere, formerly of Harvard, will be published by Ginn & Co., about August 15th; several manuals of the kind are in use in Germany, but there is none in English.—The *Literary World* suggests that the Longfellow residence, in Cambridge, Mass., might be purchased as a joint memorial to Longfellow and a local habitation for the Harvard Annex under the name of the "Longfellow Memorial College for Women."

The Concord Summer School of Philosophy appears as an incentive to bibliography in the July *Bulletin* of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. The fact that the school is chiefly occupying itself this season with Goethe's genius and work has led Mr. John Edmunds to provide some reading notes on Goethe, referring to works in the Mercantile Library.

Will Carleton has a volume of "City Ballads" in the Harper's Press.—The summer novel as a distinct form of literature is said to have gone out of vogue.—Cupples, Upham & Co., of Boston, have just published "Cupples Howe, Mariner," by George Cupples.—Prof. Vambery's forthcoming work (Cassell), is entitled "The Coming Struggle for India."

In the *Antiquary* Mr. J. H. Round gives an instalment of a study he is engaged upon, dealing with the Normancquest. His paper has reference to the attack on Dover, 1067. Mr. Round is very severe upon Mr. Freeman, whom he accuses of having strangely blundered in his account of this incident. Mr. Ordish in the same journal gives an account of the Globe Theatre.

John Ruskin writes thus to the editor of the University of the City of New York *Quarterly* in reply to an inquiry as to his views on the value of Greek and Latin in modern education. "Many thanks for your reference to me—but I never would read nor trouble myself to speak a word on the subject. Knowing classic tongues and history is the primary difference between a gentleman and a clown. I know neither myself (to call knowing) and am a clown, therefore,—but at least one who has the grace to be sorry for himself."

"Routledge's Pocket Library," a new series, to be issued in monthly shilling volume, will commence with Bret Harte's poems.—Archibald Forbes is writing a biography of the German Emperor, with especial reference to his military career.—Henry Irving will, during the coming season, at his London theatre, create the part of "Mephistopheles," in a new dramatization of Goethe's *Faust*.—Madame Modjeska, the actress, intends translating Shakespeare into Polish, as her countrymen have no adequate edition of the poet in their own language.

A centennial celebration in honor of Robert Burns is to be held at Kilmarnock next year, and clubs to assist in doing honor to the poet's memory are to be organized in all parts of the world.—A history of English Toryism, from the formation of Pitt's first ministry, in 1783, to the death of Lord Beaconsfield, in 1881, by Mr. T. E. Kebbel, is in the press.—Prof. Garrison, of Washington and Lee University, who has made a close study of American negro speech, in an address before the American Philosophical Association, said that negro English is an ear language altogether built upon an error of the ear.

An edition of Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's "A Canterbury Pilgrimage" is issued by Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons. It is in paper, at 50 cents. The book is very cordially received, and the London *Daily News*, among others, gives it quite a good notice.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish in the autumn a work on the "Holy Houses from the Ancient Scriptures," by Prof. T. O. Paine, of Elmwood, Mass. The work will contain 40 full-page plates, folio, and 129 figures scattered through the printed text.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. publish under an arrangement with the widow of the late F. J. Fargus (Hugh Conway), his novel, "A Family Affair," which has been running in the *English Illustrated Magazine*.

The correspondence left by Prince Carl Anton, of Hohenzollern, is so extensive and of such political importance, that its publication is contemplated. A large portion, however, being letters exchanged between the Prince and Emperor William, who was in the habit of conferring with his former Prime Minister on all great political questions during the past thirty years, some delay must naturally be expected.

Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, issue a book by O. A. Kingsbury, with the attractive title "Success," intended to furnish useful hints to young people as to the best ways of getting on in the world. The same firm announce "Echoes of Many Voices," by Elizabeth A. Thurston, author of "Mosaics of Life;" and also a story of Chautauqua experiences, entitled "Tent V., Chautauqua."

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

A SERIES of articles in *St. Nicholas* deal with writers in and about the national capital, under the general title "Among the Law-Makers." The papers are readable, and they will doubtless be connoised by young Americans with interest, yet it can hardly be said that this is an entirely gratifying circumstance. The style of the author is free, not to say flippant, and the impression he leaves on the minds of his young readers is tolerably sure to be the reverse of that which leads to respect for the "Law Makers." When a member of the House, he says, "uses unparliamentary language," the Speaker censures him, since "nothing less than this could appease the wounded dignity of that mighty body." This is a sneer, a light one, of course, and of no consequence among grown up people, but decidedly not the thing to teach

a lad. The nation deserves the boy's respect and so does the national legislative body. It will be time enough for him to be contemptuous toward both if upon knowing the history of other countries, and comparing them, he decides that he must.

A company has been organized in Atlanta, Ga., to publish a monthly journal to be called *Dixie*. It will give special attention to the resources and development of the South, and proposes, in short, to be a representative journal of "of the South, for the South, and from the South."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STUDIES IN HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. Nos. V-VI-VII. Local Institutions in Maryland. By Lewis W. Wilhelm, Ph. D. No. VIII. The Influence of the Proprietors in Founding the State of New Jersey. By Austin Scott, Ph. D. Baltimore: N. Murray, Publication Agent.

STRUCK DOWN: A Novel. By Hawley Smart. Pp. 194. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

THE MAURICE MYSTERY. By J. Esten Cooke. Pp. 245. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

GLENVERIL; or, The Metamorphoses. A Poem in Six Books: Books IV, V and VI. By the Earl of Lytton (Owen Meredith.) Pp. 646. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

CATTLE-RAISING ON THE PLAINS OF NORTH AMERICA. By Walter Baron von Richthofen. Pp. 102. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

DRIFT.

—Germany will send out four separate Arctic expedition during the coming winter. They will make a beginning of exhaustive researches in the North Arctic ocean.

—One of the new and promising things in California trade is the exportation of fruit to China and Australia. A single San Francisco house has orders for apples this year from half a dozen firms in China.

—It is not a bad thing, London *Truth* remarks, to be a relation of Lord Salisbury when Salisbury is in power. His nephew, Mr A. J. Balfour, is president of the local government, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Anderson, an undistinguished school inspector, has been made second charity commissioner, with £1,500 a year. Yet his lordships' colleagues "asked questions" when Mr Herbert Gladstone was made a lord of the treasury without pay.

—"It is a fact of curious interest relating to General Grant," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "that he has been looked upon by more people than any other man that ever lived. The heroes of ancient times handled lesser armies than he, and their movements were limited to a comparatively small field. Of the famous men of the present none have been much of a spectacle outside their own countries. Bismarck has been seen by Germans and travelers, Gladstone has been seen by Englishmen and travelers—no man save Grant ever became famous all over the world and then traveled all over the world. It was, of course, but the accident of his extended travels which made it so, but the fact still remains that of all human beings who have peopled the earth the great captain who died Thursday had been seen by the largest number of his fellow-creatures."

—Dr. Henri Milne Edwards, whose death is announced from Paris, was born in Bruges on October 23, 1800, and received his medical degree when twenty-three years old, after completing his studies in Paris. He was made professor of natural history at the Lycee Henri IV, and in 1841 he was

appointed to a similar position in the Museum of the Faculty of Sciences. Of this institution he became dean. In 1862 Dr. Edwards succeeded Professor Isodore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire as professor of zoology in the Museum. Dr. Edwards became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1854. He was a member of the Legion of Honor, and became a commander in that body in 1861.

—Mr. Gladstone's health, "writes the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, "is giving some concern to his friends. He is not failing in any physical vigor except in the matter above referred to (trouble of the throat), which has in the last day or two assumed an obstinate character, such as may render it impossible for the late prime minister to accept any engagement to address a large audience. His medical advisers do not appear confident of any speedy improvement. It is thought to be quite possible, if this condition continues, that Mr. Gladstone may be still more inclined to resist the endeavors of his friends to commit him to the leading part in the approaching electoral conflict."

—Bishop Turner (colored) advises the young colored men of Georgia to go out west, get government land, and be their own masters, instead of leading the life of menials in the State where they were born. "You might take," he writes, "the brightest young man in Georgia and let him come out of Harvard or Yale with a diploma as large as a bed sheet, but after he has blacked boots for three months at the Kimball house his manhood is gone for life."

—There are 150 iron-clad, barricaded gambling dens in Chinatown, San Francisco, veritable citadels and strongholds, built to defy assault and to baffle police interference. So report the Supervisors, who have lately inspected the Chinese quarter. They also found new evidence of the Chinese secret tribunals, that levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate interpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses beyond the reach of our courts, control liberty of action and prevent the return of Chinese to their homes in China without their consent.

—The municipal authorities of Genoa are about to ask the Government to subscribe for a demonstration in honor of Christopher Columbus in 1892 with an exhibition of relics and American produce.

—Senator Sherman is arranging to hold a reunion of the Sherman family at Mansfield, O., early in September.

—Prof. Max Muller, the philologist, is to make a tour of Southern Europe for the benefit of his health. His physicians have ordered a rest of several months.

—A Washington dispatch says the President has decided to retain the following United States Consuls on account of their excellent records: J. H. Stewart, at Antwerp, Belgium; H. J. Sprague (who has been at his post since 1848), at Gibraltar; R. S. Chilton, at Goderich, Canada; Oscar Malmras, at Leith, Eng.; William Thompson, at Southampton, Eng.; R. J. Stephens (formerly clerk of the House Appropriation Committee), at Victoria, British Columbia; Philip Carroll, at Palermo, Italy; R. O. Williams (Consul General) at Havana, and C. C. Ford (Commercial Agent), at Sagua la Grande.

—The three men who pay taxes on the highest assessed value of personal property in Great Britain are: Giles Lander, \$15,000,000; Richard Thornton \$14,000,000, and Baron Lionel Rothschild, 13,500,000.

—Some of the foreign residents at Honolulu are becoming alarmed at the rapid change taking place in the population of the islands. During the month of June there arrived at that port 144 white persons, 3 Hawaiians and 554 Asiatics, and there departed during the same time 302 whites and only 215 Asiatics, showing a total change in favor of the Chinese of 467 persons. By the census of 1884 there were 18,055 Chinese on the islands. The estimated increase since is eleven per cent., while the English-speaking population has suffered a decrease of about eight per cent.

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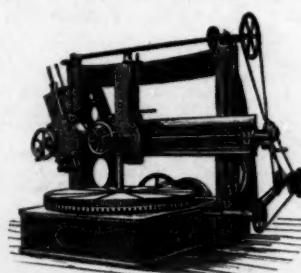
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